

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SHANE DONOVAN MOORE,

Defendant.

CASE No. 2:24-cr-00014-TL

ORDER ON MOTION TO MODIFY  
RELEASE CONDITIONS

This matter is before the Court on Defendant Shane Donovan Moore's Motion to Modify Release Conditions. Dkt. No. 18. Being fully advised on the issue, the Court DENIES the motion.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On February 29, 2024, Mr. Moore made his initial appearance before United States Magistrate Judge Michelle L. Peterson. Dkt. No. 8. The Government did not move for detention but requested release with conditions. Dkt. No. 18 at 2. The same day, prior to his appearance, Mr. Moore filed a motion for release arguing that the Court was legally required to release Mr. Moore on his own recognizance. Dkt. No. 6 at 2–3 (citing 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)). At the

1 hearing, Judge Peterson considered Mr. Moore’s motion and released Mr. Moore on a bond with  
2 conditions. Dkt. No. 10. On March 4, Mr. Moore appeared for arraignment. Dkt. No. 16. On  
3 March 7, he filed the instant motion challenging Judge Peterson’s decision to impose bond  
4 conditions and requesting the Court expedite the noting date and rule on the substance of his  
5 motion the following day. Dkt. No. 18 at 1. The Court denied Mr. Moore’s request for expedited  
6 consideration of his motion. Dkt. No. 20. On March 11, at a bond status hearing, Judge Peterson  
7 amended Mr. Moore’s bond, but continued to impose conditions. Dkt. Nos. 21–22. The  
8 Government then filed its response brief to Mr. Moore’s motion to modify the conditions (Dkt.  
9 No. 23), and Mr. Moore filed a reply (Dkt. No. 24).

## 10                   **II.     LEGAL STANDARD**

11               A pretrial criminal defendant ordered released with conditions may file a motion to  
12 modify the conditions imposed. 18 U.S.C. § 3145(a)(2); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c)(3). Under  
13 § 3145, the Court reviews a conditional release order *de novo*. *See United States v. Koenig*, 912  
14 F.2d 1190, 1191–93 (9th Cir. 1990). Here, Mr. Moore notes that he is raising only “one legal and  
15 no factual issues.” Dkt. No. 18 at 1. As such, the Court need not question the factual basis for  
16 Judge Peterson’s imposition of conditions and need only address Mr. Moore’s legal argument.

## 17                   **III.    DISCUSSION**

18               Mr. Moore’s motion is predicated on a legal interpretation of a provision of the Bail  
19 Reform Act (“the Act”), specifically 18 U.S.C. § 3142, that would require all criminal  
20 defendants to be released on their own recognizance in all cases unless they are eligible for a  
21 detention hearing pursuant to the relevant subsections of the provision addressing pretrial  
22 detention orders. *See* Dkt. No. 18 at 2–4; Dkt. No. 24 at 1–3. Such an interpretation is  
23 unsupported by a plain reading of the provision in question.

1 By its plain language, the Act authorizes the district court “upon the appearance before a  
2 judicial officer of a person charged with an offense” to enter an order imposing one of four  
3 options regarding potential restraints on the defendant’s liberty while awaiting trial (ranging  
4 from least to most restrictive):

- 5 (1) release on personal recognizance or an unsecured appearance bond, referring  
6 specifically to subsection (b) of the provision;
- 7 (2) release on conditions, referring specifically to subsection (c);
- 8 (3) temporary detention under special circumstances not at issue in this case, referring  
9 specifically to subsection (d); and
- 10 (4) detention, referring specifically to subsection (e). 18 U.S.C. § 3142(a)(1)–(4).

11 The four referenced subsections immediately follow § 3142(a) and are titled:

- 12 § 3142(b) Release on Personal Recognizance or Unsecured Appearance Bond;
- 13 § 3142(c) Release on Conditions;
- 14 § 3142(d) Temporary Detention To Permit Revocation of Conditional Release,  
15 Deportation, or Exclusion; and
- 16 § 3142(e) Detention.

17 At his initial appearance—an “appearance before a judicial officer”—Judge Peterson  
18 ordered Mr. Moore released with conditions pursuant to subsection (c), which is consistent with  
19 the plain language of the Act.

20 The statutory framework supports the conclusion that Judge Peterson’s conditional  
21 release order was legally appropriate. Section 3142(a) sets out the four available options as noted  
22 above, and the following subsections parallel those options down to their respective titles, setting  
23 out the necessary considerations for imposing each, again in order from least to most restrictive.

24 See *id.* § 3142(b)–(f). Thus, subsection (b) provides guidance for releasing a defendant on

1 personal recognizance or on an unsecured appearance bond with limited conditions per  
2 § 3142(a)(1), subsection (c) provides guidance for releasing a defendant on conditions per  
3 § 3142(a)(2), subsection (d) provides guidance for temporary detention per § 3142(a)(3), and  
4 subsection (e) provides guidance for detention per § 3142(a)(4). *Id.* While “[h]eadings and titles  
5 are not meant to take the place of the detailed provisions of the text,” *see NLRB v. Fresh & Easy*,  
6 805 F.3d 1155, 1160 (9th Cir. 2015) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Bhd. of R. R.*  
7 *Trainmen v. Baltimore & O. R. Co.*, 331 U.S. 519 (1947)), here, the headings are consistent with  
8 the text of the provisions.

9       The Court rejects the interpretation Mr. Moore advocates, which would limit the Court to  
10 either releasing every defendant on personal recognizance or holding a full detention hearing to  
11 determine which of the other available options to impose. *See* Dkt. No. 18 at 2–4; Dkt. No. 24  
12 at 1–3. The framework of the Act indicates an approach to assessing the four options that  
13 progresses from least to most restrictive, with a presumption in favor of release with as few  
14 conditions as necessary and an escalation of requirements and limitations for imposing each  
15 more restrictive option. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3142(b) (requiring that a judicial officer “shall” order  
16 pretrial release on personal recognizance or unsecured bond “unless” release will not reasonably  
17 assure appearance or safety). For example, in subsection (c), the Act provides guidance for when  
18 a more restrictive conditional release order is appropriate, expressly indicating that such a  
19 determination can only be made if “the release described in subsection (b) . . . will not  
20 reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any  
21 other person or the community.” In other words, the framework reinforces the proposition that an  
22 order under subsection (c) is only appropriate if the judicial officer has already made an  
23 unfavorable determination under (b).

1       Similarly, subsections (e) and (f) both reinforce the proposition that detention can only be  
 2 ordered if “no condition or combination of conditions” are appropriate per subsection (c).

3       Mr. Moore points to the fact that subsection (c) is directly referenced in the wording for  
 4 subsection (f) regarding detention hearings, which in turn is only referenced in subsection (e).

5       Dkt. No. 24 at 3. He argues that this cross-referencing scheme means the subsection (c) factors  
 6 can only be considered at a detention hearing authorized pursuant to subsection (f). *Id.* But both  
 7 subsections (e) and (f) mirror language from subsection (c)—similar to the way subsection (c)  
 8 mirrors language from subsection (b)—emphasizing the necessary determination that no set of  
 9 conditions would be sufficient to warrant conditional release before detention can be ordered.

10      See 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c), (e)–(f) (referring to the required consideration of the assuring  
 11 appearance and community safety factors). Contrary to Mr. Moore’s arguments, the Court finds  
 12 that this language mirroring reinforces the interpretation that the Act contemplates a progressive  
 13 approach to the application of the pretrial release or detention options.

14      Therefore, subsections (e) and (f) come into play only if the Court is considering pretrial  
 15 detention. Mr. Moore’s interpretation ignores the fact that only “§ 3142(e), which governs the  
 16 procedures for issuing a detention order, explicitly requires a detention hearing to be held  
 17 ‘pursuant to the provisions of [§ 3142(f)].’” *United States v. Fidler*, 419 F.3d 1026, 1028 (9th  
 18 Cir. 2005). Per subsection (e), the option of imposing detention can only be determined “after a  
 19 hearing pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f),” which sets out the limited circumstances  
 20 under which such a hearing would be procedurally appropriate. See 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)–(f); see  
 21 also *United States v. Subil*, No. CR23-30, 2023 WL 3866709, at \*3 (W.D. Wash. June 7, 2023).

22      Mr. Moore further ignores that subsection (f) sets forth the two specific conditions under which a  
 23 detention hearing is required: “(1) *upon motion of the attorney for the Government*, in a case that  
 24 involves” certain enumerated crimes, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1) (emphasis added); or “(2) *upon*

1 *motion of the attorney for the Government or upon the judicial officer's own motion*, in a case  
2 that involves-- []a serious risk that such person will flee; or . . . obstruct or attempt to obstruct  
3 justice, or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate, a  
4 prospective witness or juror." *Id.* § 3142(f)(2) (emphasis added). Nothing in the statutory  
5 language or framework indicates that the subsection (c) factors can *only* be considered at a  
6 subsection (f) detention hearing, as advocated by Mr. Moore. To the contrary, the Ninth Circuit  
7 has observed that "Section 3142(c), which governs the procedures for issuing a release order,  
8 does not direct that a full hearing following the guidelines set out in § 3142(f) be held either  
9 before or after the release order is issued." *Fidler*, 419 F.3d at 1028.

10 Here, there is no dispute that Mr. Moore was never considered for detention. The  
11 Government never moved for detention under § 3142(f)(1) or (2). Dkt. No. 23 at 2 (noting that  
12 the Government never sought pretrial detention); Dkt. No. 18 at 2 (same). Thus, subsection (f)  
13 was never triggered and is legally irrelevant to Mr. Moore's situation. Mr. Moore's statutory  
14 interpretation argument therefore fails as a matter of law.

15 **IV. CONCLUSION**

16 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Mr. Moore's Motion to Modify Release Conditions. Dkt.  
17 No. 18.

18 Dated this 20th day of March 2024.

19  
20   
21 Tana Lin  
22 United States District Judge  
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